

THE Organized FARMER

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GENERAL SCIENCES

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March, 1961



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The Organized Farmer

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President's Report

by ED NELSON

It has been said that I have used the Organized Farmer to espouse the cause of socialism. This could be correct, although I suspect that all good socialists would accuse me of being pro-capitalist, and, they too just might be right. The facts of the matter are, simply, that I see nothing wrong with either system, exactly the same as I see nothing basically wrong with the church or any denomination in the church. It is rather a question of people.

I believe that any system that gives the individual an opportunity for **free expression**, either in word or deed, is a good system. I believe, however, that the individual must **earn the right to free expression**, because I do not believe it can or should come easily, and without effort to any person. The only way he or she can earn that right is by accepting full responsibility as a member of society—as a good citizen. If people are prepared to accept and practice these responsibilities, then any system is good. The decision then is which system is most conducive to the

greatest freedom of expression and initiative.

I was interested in an editorial in Maclean's magazine, February 11, 1961. It was entitled "Since when has Canada been a Christian Nation?". It deals with the argument about teaching religion in the schools. It says in part, quote, "The pro-religion group starts from the major premise that Canada is 'a Christian Country'. We can see no foundation for this statement. In one sense it implies an unseemly arrogance; in another something close to blasphemy."

The near-blasphemy lies in the assumption that Canadians are following the teachings of Jesus. This is the pride of the Pharisee. How many Canadian Christians accept a single verse of the Sermon on the Mount as a **guide to practical conduct**? How many make any pretence of loving their enemies, or turning the other cheek, or going a second mile? It is only because familiar phrases lose all meaning that they can listen to the commandments of Jesus without blushing for shame, or perceiving that they do not really believe it at all. If they did, they would try to act on it, and they might not then be so quick to impose their own notions of truth upon unwilling neighbors." I often wonder, who is qualified to impose "truth" on anyone? Certainly I, least of all. But, may we not seek truth without accepting holus-bolus the words of blasphemers?

In 1959, Canadians paid \$250,080,021 for all kinds of advertising. We have been led to believe that we can have "faith" in those products that maintain "brand names" and "advertise". It must surely be a bit disconcerting for those who promote this view, to read about some of the great names in the business world just recently, being fined over \$2,000,000, while some of their top personnel received jail sentences for "business practices" unbecoming to a "Christian" way of life.

I must congratulate a pro-private enterprise publication, Saskatoon Star-Phoenix, for publishing a very soul searching editorial, headed "A Black Eye" on this incident on February 9, 1960. Here are some excerpts from this editorial. "Free or private enterprise, the exemplary badge of the Western World, has sustained one of its worst smears, and has armed Socialist ideologists with shocking facts, which portray some big businesses with feet of clay. News of the American anti-trust case has shocked this continent, and little wonder, because it has involved such status-type firms as Westinghouse and General Electric. These are house-

hold names for Canadians, and chains of these subsidiaries spread in networks throughout Canada." "Canadian consumers have been victimized, too, by price-fixing in several industries. The companies involved in such combines have had their day in court, and have had fines imposed." "Advocates of the Western social and economic system never tire of pleading the cause of free enterprise as the desired ideal; of arguing that the most effective case against socialism is the demonstration of capitalism's superiority. Free enterprise has received a black eye."

There is a fair indication that legal action against these companies may show unjustified profits of over 350 million dollars. First the advertising, then the unjustified profit! What a price we pay for the freedom of so-called Private enterprise.

In the past decade, there has been much written and said about the ever increasing wage scale of labor and a substantial increase it is. You cannot double and triple the take-home pay of the workers without adding to the cost of goods and services, even though the productivity has increased. Something that has not been said, however, is that labor might have a reason for needing increased pay. They, like all consumers, are paying for many things besides labor costs which go to make up the price of goods and services. For example, last year at the C.F.A. Annual Meeting I acquired a room in the York Hotel in Toronto. In the morning I discovered that a mistake had been made and since neither I or our organization could afford to pay \$16.00 per day, I asked to be transferred to a cheaper room. In making the transfer the bellhop told me he had made a similar transfer for a conscience stricken salesman the day before. He had moved from a \$75.00 suite to a \$35.00 one. His reason? He

Cover

Thirty-two workshops involving 36 persons on staff (13 of whom served more than once) and 1,250 participants, have been held this year in Alberta under F.U. & C.D.A. guidance. The staff members have been a practical combination of trained specialists and farm leaders who are close to the problem faced by Alberta farmers.

Cover picture shows one of these groups at Wainwright workshop (District 7). Among the participants were Mrs. Paul Belik (right), F.W.U.A. Director; Eugene Elm (left), Junior Director; and Milo Fleming, Wheat Pool Fieldman.

began to think his expense account would be higher than need be. At that time I tried to estimate the probable cost added to consumer goods by this type of "expense". It was interesting therefore to read, again in Macleans February 25, 1961. "End of the high-living, padded-expense account era?", and then the following: "While unemployment statistics and arguments capture headlines across the country, another serious symptom of recession seems to be going almost unreported. As unobtrusively as possible—for fear of alarming shareholders, lowering employee morals and admitting weakness to competitors—hundreds of companies in Canada are tightening their belts.

Spot checks in five Canadian cities are:

Paring expense accounts and cutting out frills. Since November Sheraton Hotel executives have been under orders to keep expenses to a minimum. Another large corporation has just begun enforcing a long-ignored rule against first-class travel for its sales men. A printing executive says his company now demands "a clear reason" for entertaining a customer. "And it's all business. And instead of five drinks, we stop after three." In Edmonton, T. A. Shandro, secretary of the Associated Canadian Travellers, says many of his members have been ordered to trim spending and account more carefully for every expense-account item. A salesman in Montreal thinks the trend away from expense-account entertaining suit customers too: "They're looking for cold, hard facts, not alcohol and entertainment." He's in the same mood himself: "I'll take a customer to lunch, but I'll be darned if I'm going to entertain him all night." A public-relations man believes this attitude is partly responsible for the slump in Montreal nightclub business—a slump attributed until now to enforcement of early closing and to violence by protection racketeers."

Some people find it necessary to spend time and effort in trying to justify such a system. When I think what this system has done for the farmers, I don't want to support it, **I want to clean it up.** After all, the farmer in this Western World is a **real private enterpriser.** So long as he does not get too big he will remain a private enterpriser, though perhaps not as "free" as he would like. If he gets big enough he will become just as bigotted as some of the despots I have just described.

The fact that Socialism is even suggested in the Western World today,

FEEDING CONTRACTS

We recently received a report from one of members that he was being sued for a substantial sum of money, on a contract which he had made two years ago with a feed company.

This farmer signed a contract under which he bought turkeys from the feed company and also bought his feed from them.

Under the contract, he received no guarantee whatever, to protect him from any losses. He simply agreed to buy both turkeys and feed and to repay the company from the proceeds of the sale of the turkeys. If the sale did not produce enough money to pay the debt he had to dig the rest up out of his own pocket. This is exactly what happened. The price of turkeys dropped that year, and when this man sold his birds, the sale lacked over \$1,000 of paying his bill to the feed company. Now the company is suing him for this amount.

There seems to have been a VERBAL promise from the company representative that the farmer was guaranteed a profit of 50 cents per bird, whatever the price—but **THIS IS NOT IN THE CONTRACT.**

This is a very one-sided deal. We urge our members to be careful what they sign. Don't sign anything of this sort unless all details are covered, and you are protected, in some way, against loss. If you have any doubts—see your lawyer, or send the contract in to the F.U.A. head office.

must mean that all is not well with things as they are. I do not now, nor have I ever, advocated socialism. But, again I may have a different concept of socialism than others do. I have advocated "co-operation". True co-operation visualizes the small private enterprises being able to live in a true "free enterprises" society. It visualizes the possibility of people living, according to the doctrine of true Christianity. It can eliminate the frills and unnecessary high cost of present day private business and recognizes the

right of every individual to serve himself if he so wishes. It is the true expression of responsibility of the individual and reduces the need for legislated responsibility. It is the way people can live and maintain a sense of human dignity. Why do I seek this for farmers? Simply, because farmers, more than any class of people, are victims of the inequities of our present mode of life. While this is so, our way is not the right way, but I am deeply convinced that the co-operative way can be "the right way".

MEMBERSHIP — AT JANUARY 31st, 1961

		To date Men	To date Women	To date F.W.U.A.	To date Association	To date Juniors
Dist. 1	_____	1,573	780	414	1	602
Dist. 2	_____	1,474	719	291	---	552
Dist. 3	_____	967	418	279	2	364
Dist. 4	_____	1,437	1,031	57	---	793
Dist. 5	_____	1,148	649	263	4	513
Dist. 6	_____	1,895	837	578	17	578
Dist. 7	_____	1,820	1,086	321	4	665
Dist. 8	_____	1,670	1,038	270	1	652
Dist. 9	_____	2,098	1,194	397	8	778
Dist. 10	_____	2,586	1,003	957	16	782
Dist. 11	_____	1,146	619	245	16	402
Dist. 12	_____	1,652	707	677	21	629
Dist. 13	_____	791	378	234	6	326
Dist. 14	_____	1,137	681	149	2	411
		21,394	11,135	5,132	98	8,047
		TOTAL 45,806		UNIT M/S 21,563		

Qualified Approval Given For Hog Marketing Boards

(The Western Producer)

SASKATOON — Hog marketing boards were given the qualified approval of a three-man special sub-committee representing major western farm groups here February 9.

The endorsement of producer controlled hog marketing boards was contained in a report presented by the sub-committee to a larger committee representing farm unions, federations of agriculture, livestock co-operatives, which in Manitoba and Saskatchewan are branches of the Wheat Pools, and various hog producer groups.

Authority to set up the committee was given at an Interprovincial Farm Union meeting last March. The committee made a thorough study of the subject, including a visit to Ontario to study at first-hand the workings of that province's marketing board.

Serving on the committee are E. A. Boden of Cut Knife, Sask., chairman, and a Pool director; James Bentley, Horse Hills, Alta., Alberta Federation of Agriculture president; Gregor Jamieson

McAuley, Man., a Manitoba Pool director.

Mr. Boden said the special committee believes marketing boards, operating within the scope of provincial and federal legislation and supported by a sizable percentage of the producers, can be an effective means of enhancing the producer's bargaining power.

Marketing boards can also to a great extent level out violent price fluctuations and level out unnecessary price difference between regions. They can give valuable and necessary guidance and direction on potential market requirements, both as to quality and the relationship of supply to demand.

The successful implementation of marketing boards is subject to several qualifications, Mr. Boden said. They are not likely to produce their maximum potential unless all of the Prairie provinces have marketing boards which co-ordinate their activities.

Such boards cannot dictate prices especially for perishable products. Because agriculture is not able to gear production to demand, some form of federal government assistance will be necessary in periods of surplus production.

The committee expressed cautious approval of producer-owned processing plants. This extension of control beyond

the marketing agency for the live product is more desirable in the meat trade than probably is the case for other products. Major advantage is the increased bargaining power producers would achieve.

Several things must be done if marketing boards are to be established on the Prairies. Specifically the committee recommended that farm organizations unite their forces in a concerted effort to explain the objectives in intent of marketing legislation.

No marketing board should be set up that did not control a substantial percentage of the national annual hog production. To this end, sponsoring organizations should attempt to see that provincial legislation is made more uniform.

Meanwhile, the committee suggested that existing producer marketing organizations do all they can to co-ordinate their operations in order to reduce competition between them to a minimum.

The main committee laid plans for a meeting in Saskatoon June 2, at which representatives of all the organizations concerned will be present. If the special committee's report meets with general approval, plans will be laid for an education program designed to tell western farmers exactly what a marketing board can and cannot do for them.

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Farmers' Union And Hog Producers Association Form Hog Marketing Study Committee

by C. E. ANDERSON

The F.U.A. board meeting in January elected Clare Anderson, F.U.A. vice-president as chairman of the committee and Max Sears of Duhamel as a member. Mr. Sears is alternate director for District 9 and raises hogs as his main farm enterprise. The Hog Producers Association is represented by Bert Duncan of Vermilion.

Mr. Duncan is also a director on the provincial board of A.L.C.

The Committee decided at the first meeting that the report of the sub committee to the major farm organization called together by the farm unions last year should be the basis on which to begin study.

There is a good report on this Sub Committee's Report on page 5 of this issue as reported by the Western Producer correspondent. To comment a little further—there was general agreement among all the farm organizations on the conclusions of the report. The controversy in Ontario seems to centre around the meat packers' claim that the marketing board does not sell and

Compulsion Needed In Marketing Plans

(By William Tilden, OFA President)

How much compulsion can we allow in farm marketing? This question seems to be asked by more and more people. Farmers, buyers of farm products, farm economists, governments, even the man on the street in some of our communi-

allocate hogs in an open manner. Mr. Bowden, chairman of the committee, pointed out that this is the same principle that the grain organizations and co-operatives were formed to overcome, the principle that the farmer, because he owns the product, should have the right to determine how it shall be handled, including time and method of sale.

The sub committee strongly defended the Ontario Hog Marketing Board on this point. Further action to implement an educational program to determine the possibilities and limitations of Marketing Boards, will be decided at the next meeting in June.

Farm union locals will be considering this report as well as the annual meetings of the Co-operative Shipping Associations. Be sure to attend these meetings in your area.

ties, ask the question of farmers and their marketing organizations.

The question arises out of different reasons perhaps, but in our opinion, is prompted partly because of selfish interests, and partly because of ignorance of the marketing problems facing farmers.

The farmer as an individual has little power in the marketplace, as has been pointed out countless times. If all farmers act together to market their produce, then they may begin to exert influence on price and on inequities in the sales systems. (The ultimate of course is concerted group action by all farmers not only in marketing but in production control.)

Time has shown fairly clearly that not enough farmers act together on a voluntary basis to achieve any lasting influence in marketing their produce. The voluntary system thus breaks down and the only way left to gain benefits for all farmers is to produce compulsion.

The power to compel farmers to follow an orderly marketing system, whether it is negotiating for price and terms of sale, or whether it is an agency type of marketing plan such as exists for peaches, is voted on by producers when they vote on a marketing plan.

Is the Hog Producer represented when his hogs are being sold?

In Alberta about 25% do have representation

How are these producers represented?

Hogs accumulated by Co-operative Shipping Associations and hogs consigned to A.L.C. agencies at Edmonton and Calgary public markets are all sold competitively to the highest bidder.

What about the other 75%

These have no selling representation. They hand their hogs over to truckers, processor connections, and directly to processors.

Who or what sets the price?

The 25% that are offered competitively. The other 75% has a price-depressing effect.

It's logical that price-making efforts should be expanded.

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It is self-imposed compulsion; if a majority of producers vote in favor, then it is democratic as well as self-imposed. For the latter reasons, we feel that the compulsory aspect of farm marketing should not be criticized as harshly as it is by some farm critics.

How much compulsion is needed? We think it is obvious that the amount of compulsion cannot be judged by any normal standard of measurement. The degree of compulsion needed will depend on the crop being marketed and the diversity of the producers' sales efforts as individuals. Suffice it to say that we think a marketing plan should have as much compulsion as is necessary to bring about orderly and efficient farm marketing.

This action by farmers is really not much different from the action taken by society as a whole in controlling the activities of individuals. We accept the fact that we must have laws if we are to have a reasonably orderly society, if people are to have the opportunity to make a decent living, if all of us are to be given a chance for pursuit of happiness.

These laws represent compulsion, and while we chafe at some of them, we readily admit under questioning that they are for the benefit of all society. And so it is with the marketing of farm products under legislation which provides power of compulsion.

It is true that our farm marketing boards have a great responsibility when administering these plans containing powers of compulsion.

We feel that so long as marketing boards in their operations subscribe to a high level of ethics, are subject to rigid scrutiny by the government and endeavor to maintain an orderly market for products with which they deal, they will be performing for farmers a valuable and perfectly legitimate service.

Gambling In Soybeans

A world shortage of soybeans, used for the production of edible oils, appears to be developing. The 1960 U.S. harvest of 559 million bushels was apparently barely enough to meet anticipated demand, while Mainland China, second largest producer, suffered extensive crop damage. Russia defaulted on bean deliveries; East Germany began buying beans on the world market; and even China was seeking oil from India and South America. The sudden demand for soybeans caused a flurry in the U.S. stock markets, which Time Magazine described as follows:

"One of the few markets where a speculator can still make a killing with a small capital outlay is soybean futures—and last week even amateurs were cleaning up. An electrician walked into Bache & Co.'s Chicago office, peeled off \$5,700 in \$100 bills and brought a future contract for 40,000 bushels of soybeans by putting up only 10 per cent of the purchase price. He sold out less than one hour later with a \$1,200 profit. A Chicago real estate man invested \$4,800, quit within 2½ hours while he was \$1,200 ahead. A professional soybean trader made \$150,000 in 19 trading days.

"Never had the soybean futures market been so active. At Chicago's Board of Trade, the world's largest soybean exchange, trading volume last week shot to a record of more than 400 million bushels . . ."

Editor's Note—Will someone please tell us why this electrician, or this Real Estate man should have each received \$1,200.00 for contributing absolutely nothing to the production, marketing or processing of soybeans? And can someone assure us that the farmer who grew them received a reasonable price? Or that the final consumer was not over-charged for the products manufactured from them. Obviously someone lost \$2,400.00 on these two deals.

District 4 Holds Successful Sub-District Conventions

by C. E. ANDERSON

Good enthusiastic support was given to sub-district conventions in Smoky Lake, Vilna and St. Paul. A real blizzard was blowing and drifting roads on February 15, but it didn't keep 40 members from attending Mallaig in the afternoon and 20 at Bonnyville in the evening. Blocked roads on the next day forced postponement of the meeting at Elk Point. Thorhild attendance was down due to an agricultural short course being held at the same time.

Mr. C. Anderson, F.U.A. vice-president, guest speaker, explained the stand of the F.U.A. in regard to feed mills. He pointed out that the most desirable place to feed coarse grains to livestock was on the farm where the grain was produced. This type of diversified farm makes the best use of labour and land especially in central and north eastern Alberta. Relaxing the Canadian Wheat Board regulation can very well lower the prices of feed grain and can also encourage more commercial feeding by non farmers and large feed operators.

In discussing this at these six meetings not one farmer supported the action taken by the government relaxing the Wheat Board regulations.

Paul Babey, district director, reported on district affairs as well as the F.U.A. board meeting with the Alberta Government Cabinet Members and the Alberta Federation of Agriculture annual meeting.

The Junior Director Jack Purificati showed slides on the junior camp and real interest was indicated.

There was one new sub-director elected. Steve Sokolotosky will replace William N. Basaraba in sub-district 2.

All four M.D. or Counties in District 4 are collecting F.U.A. Membership dues and their co-operation is appreciated.

Farmers' Union of Alberta

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What Price Survival?

"This is the most horrifying book I have ever read or expect to read."

That is the frank comment of Knowlton Nash, Financial Post's Washington correspondent, of "On Thernonuclear War" by Herman Kahn.

Its implications for Canada are terrible.

By KNOWLTON NASH

Nothing by Poe, Wells or even the Count de Sade can match the horror of this book by Herman Kahn, who is one of the "brains" at the U.S. Air Force "think factory", the RAND Corp.

In an engagingly frank style, Kahn breezily discusses the pros and cons of 20 million, 40 million, 80 million and 180 million Americans dead in a thernonuclear war with Russia.

His main thesis is that nuclear war will not mean the end of the world; that such a war is quite possible; that the West must adopt policies to reduce as far as possible the number of dead when such a war occurs.

He outlines various strategies that could lead to 40 million dead instead of 80 million, and 20 million dead instead of 40 million.

After talking with many leading U.S. scientists, intellectuals and military leaders, Kahn finds the general

attitude that an "acceptable price" for a war with Russia ranges between 10 and 60 million Americans dead, "clustering toward the upper number". Europeans he has discussed this with, he notes, believe the U.S., when faced with the decision, would find acceptable a much lower price, generally between 2 million and 20 million dead Americans.

While the world will not end with a nuclear holocaust, according to Kahn, it might take more than 10,000 years to get it back to its pre-war normality. But Kahn sees hope in this. "Objective studies indicate that even though the amount of human tragedy would be greatly increased in the post-war world, the increase would not preclude normal and happy lives for the majority of the survivors and their descendants," he says.

The book is littered with glib talk about "Doomsday Machines", "strike first" capability, "city exchanges" (that is, the Americans destroy Lenin-grad, the Russians retaliate by destroying Chicago. The Americans destroy Moscow and the Russians in turn, destroy Washington), "ballistic blackmail", "the nuclear bullet" (equal to 10 tons of TNT), "begaton" and "gigaton" hydrogen bombs, and "finite deterrence".

What is so appalling to the lay reader is the fact that this Kahn is no nut. He is a very serious man. A very influential man. And this book has become the current bible of the U.S. Air Force, especially the strategic Air Command, and is being read by most of the American military leaders as well as the key civilian leaders. It may have profound influence on U.S. policy.

That is exactly why I, at least, find it so frightening. I suppose we've got to face up to the horrifying alternatives posed by Kahn.

Kahn admits that he is discussing "possible degrees of awfulness", but he feels we have too long hidden from the inevitable results of a nuclear war.

By spending a few hundred billion dollars now for such things as new military postures and bomb shelters, Kahn believes the number of dead can be drastically reduced and the period of some large degree of economic recuperation sharply cut down to 50 years, 20 years or even 10 years.

Perhaps instead of digging holes in the ground and estimating the possible dead, we should build a fire under our diplomats. If they can't reach agreement within a certain period, we might just boil them all, Russians included, in oil and start off with a new batch of diplomats. Certainly it would be

Worth Remembering . . .

Edmonton's Royal George Hotel

FRIENDLY SERVICE - - - SUITABLE RATES

"A BLACK EYE"

Free or private enterprise, the exemplary badge of the Western World, has sustained one of its worst smears, and has armed Socialist ideologists with shocking facts, which portray some big business with feet of clay. News of the American anti-trust case has shocked this continent and little wonder, because it has involved such status-type firms as Westinghouse and General Electric. These are household names to Canadians, and chains of these subsidiaries spread networks throughout Canada.

* * *

Although U.S. Judge J. Cullen Garney has fined 29 electrical equipment making companies a total of nearly \$2 million, and has given brief, 30-day jail sentences to seven policy-making executives, and suspended sentences to 24 others, the stigma remains.

The companies and individuals entered 71 guilty pleas, and 90 of no defence to the charges of fixing prices and rigging bids on electrical equipment. It is fair to conclude that Canadians have been directly and adversely affected by the price-fixing in the United States, and have had to pay unfair prices. As a general rule, Canadian prices in manufactured goods are higher than American prices, basically because the U.S. market is about 10 times as big as the Canadian, and as volumes of sales increase, prices decline. In economic theory, at least, the bigger the volume produced, the lower the cost per unit of the commodity made.

cheaper in terms of human life than the kind of war Kahn talks of.

On Thermonuclear War, by Herman Kahn; published by R.J.R. Saunders, Toronto; \$6.

Pre-Milking Stimulus

An effective pre-milking stimulus will prove invaluable from the point of view of increased milk production and de-

Canadian consumers have been victimized, too, by price-fixing in several industries. The companies involved in such combines have had their day in court, and have had fines imposed.

According to the Wall Street Journal, the indictments covered about \$7 billion of sales over a four-year period, averaging yearly about \$1.75 billion. Now the big three in the heavy equipment industry, Westinghouse, General Electric and Allis-Chalmers, face suits alleging overcharges. With references to the expected court action the Journal reports,

Assume that \$3.5 billion of the sales are successfully challenged. Assume further that the allegedly "unjustified" profit turns out to be 10 per cent. This would indicate damages of \$350 million were suffered by customers. If all the customers were awarded triple damages, the bill facing the industry would amount to \$1 billion.

U.S. legal officials in a number of states are drafting plans for suits, in behalf of publicly-owned electric systems in their states. In Washington state, a joint suit is being considered by a number of public power agencies, and according to one state official, "We don't know how much we'll ask for in court, but it will be several millions.

* * *

Advocates of the Western social and economic system never tire of pleading the cause of free enterprise as the desired ideal: of arguing that the most effective case against socialism is the demonstration of capitalism's superiority. Free enterprise has received a black eye.

—Saskatoon Star-Phoenix

creased milking time. R. P. Dixon, Supervisor of Dairy Cattle Improvement with Alberta Department of Agriculture, made this statement in connection with an experiment which carried out on dairy cows in New Zealand.

The experiment, reported in the New Zealand Journal of Agriculture, showed that a very substantial increase in milk production and decrease in milking time resulted from a thirty-second wash and hand stimulus of the lower under and teats of a cow before she was milked.

The 30 second hand stimulus, as against a system where the machine is relied upon to produce the let-down stimulus, resulted in a milk production increase of 32 per cent in the well stimulated group in the test. The experiment also revealed that the production of some cows is very considerably reduced when no pre-milking stimulus is used while other, in comparison, are little affected.

The cows with a poor let-down response appeared to be the most affected in their production by lack of stimulus. Unfortunately it is not yet possible to readily distinguish, in the field, between the cows which really need pre-milking stimulation and those that can get along without it. It is hoped, however, that tests will be devised for field use.

The experiment showed the reduction in milking time, for the well stimulated cows, more than made up for the extra time spent on the wash stimulus.

Mr. Dixon stresses that adequate stimulus to milk let-down is just as important under Alberta conditions as it is in New Zealand.

Rural People Look At Sociological Implications Of Citizenship

By PAULINA JASMAN

Sec. F.U.A. Dist. 10

Seventy-five residents met in the Innisfail Legion Hall on Tuesday, January 31, to spend one day discussing and reviewing citizenship responsibilities in a rapidly changing rural society and the challenges which this presents to farm organizations.

The main features of the day's program were, a presentation and discussion of Citizenship in relation to Farm Organizations, followed by a group survey aimed at identifying the principal structure and functional aspects of farm organization on which members need most information.

Discussion on these problems was developed under the leadership of Mrs. Kay Dowhaniuk of FU-CDA and Mr. Leonard Hilton, District 10 F.U.A. Director.

Sam Cormier, Senior Liaison Officer for Western Canadian Citizenship, led the main session of the day. This consisted of group exercises into the complex responsibilities of democratic citizenship and the consequent challenge to the ordinary citizen.

Ed. Kober, Alternate F.U.A. Director for District 10 was chairman for the day.

Responsibility for local arrangements was jointly shared by David Munro, Sub-District 10 Director F.W.U.A.

Citizenship Defined At Rural Seminar

Fifteen Farm Union Locals were represented at a rural seminar held in the Community Memorial Hall of Beiseker on Wednesday, February 1, to examine the Characteristics of Good Citizenship and the Physical Structure of Farm Organizations.

Mr. Sam Cormier, Senior Liaison Officer for the Western Canadian Citizenship Department, led discussions on 'Citizenship at its best' and 'Democracy, by, for, and of the People'.

The survey revealed that in democracy a nation's main source of power comes from the people who assure the responsibilities of free activities and voluntary organizations as well as those required of them in their profession or occupation. A good citizen will do voluntary things as if they were compulsory things and compulsory things as though they were voluntary. Good

INTERPROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVES LIMITED



NEW NATIONAL HEAD OFFICE of Interprovincial Co-operatives Limited is located in the spanking new Co-op Building, St. James, Manitoba. A functionally designed building featuring all the techniques of modern office planning, the Co-op Building was formally opened Wednesday, February 8, 1961.

citizenship equals responsibility to humanity.

The Physical Structure of farm organizations was reviewed and discussed under the leadership of Mrs. Kay Dowhaniuk, staff member of the Farm Union—Co-operative Development Association.

Mr. Leonard Hilton, F.U.A. Director for District 10, spoke on 'Membership' and gave a detailed resume of services available and of benefits to farm people through farm organizations and co-operatives.

The meeting was ably chaired by Mrs. Eva Banta, F.W.U.A. Director for District 10, and arranged for by the F.U.A. and F.W.U.A. Sub-District 4 Directors, Mr. Howard Boles and Mrs. Paulina Jasman, co-operatively with the help of the Beiseker F.U.A. Local No. 1016.

The findings of the day's survey were thought-provoking and educational and it is hoped may suggest avenues of research and action for those in other communities in the field of Citizenship.

I wish to emphasize again the importance of the local school board. The task that confronts citizens everywhere is to choose the best people available for membership on school boards in thousands of communities across the land.

James B. Conant

Islay F.U.A. Hear Talk on "Wills"

The Islay F.U.A. Local held a very successful and enjoyable meeting on January 17th when 38 farm men and women attended to hear Mr. James McCorry, Kitscoty barrister, speak on "Wills, Estates and Income Taxes".

One point especially noted was that all property must belong to some person or a group of persons. The surest way to ensure its going to the right party when the times comes for a change of ownership through death was to make a will stating to whom the property was to go. A will is not an expensive or difficult document to write. It can be done by the owner of the property and signed in the presence of two witnesses or written by a lawyer. Neither of the two witnesses may be a beneficiary, but the executor named may be a beneficiary. When it is an estate of considerable property and no will made, an executor appointed must be able to put up a bond equal to twice the estate. If this is not possible, it goes to a Trust company, or through a Bonding Insurance Company.

Mr. Mike Warwara introduced Mr. McCorry and Mr. D. Sheriff thanked Mr. Corry on behalf of the audience. An enjoyable social half hour was spent following the meeting.

Challenge of the Sixties

Harnessing Our Resources

(The Union Farmer)

Water and land are America's most valuable natural resources. Until a few years ago there was plenty of both. Resource development was not a problem.

Today, however, more and more Americans are discovering the hard way how vital these resources are and how important wise development and conservation of them are to the future strength of America.

WATER USE

The per capita use of water is skyrocketing at a far greater rate than our population growth.

In 1900, a total of 76 million Americans are discovering the hard way water a day, an average of 526 gallons per person per day.

In 1960, 180.1 million Americans used 312 billion gallons of water daily, an average of 1,732 gallons per person per day.

A conservative projection of the population growth shows that by 1975 there will be about 230 million Americans, and they will need 453 billion gallons of water per day, or 1,963 gallons of water per person.

In 1900, before any of the big dams and reservoirs were built, Americans used only 8% of the water available to them.

In 1960, we used 60% of the water available.

By 1975, under today's conditions, we will use 88% of the water available to us.

To maintain today's ratio of water use, to water available, we must increase our supply to 755 billion gallons per day—a one-third increase.

We have already begun to feel the pinch of the water shortage.

In 1957, more than 1,000 communities in 47 states—about 15 out of every 100 Americans—suffered from restricted water use.

Yet, in the same year, water in great quantities roared through many sections of the country in flash floods, causing millions of dollars in damage, and making thousands homeless.

Americans now use only one-eighth of the natural water supply available to them through rain and runoff. Due to natural and manmade pollution and depletion of water, we have only about 515 billion gallons available to us out of a total potential of 4,330 billion gallons. In many areas our underground

water supply is being depleted at a rapid rate also.

The growth of industry and electric power is putting an increased burden on our supply. Today, one out of every four gallons of water used in the United States is used by industry.

LAND USE

At the current rate of population growth, there will be only one acre of arable land per person in the country in 50 years.

To feed Americans on a diet equal to that of today, we must increase our current food production by two and one-half times by the year 2000.

Yet millions upon millions of potential farm acres are wasted today and produce nothing.

The Bureau of Reclamation estimates that if only 75% of the needed Federal projects and 90% of the non-federal projects were completed by the year 2000, they would irrigate 17 million acres of supply food and fibre for 25 million more people, develop some 230,000 family size farms, supporting an on-farm population of 2.4 million, which in turn would support 40,000 local retail enterprises, doing \$4 billion retail trade yearly, and increase the Federal revenue by \$900 million a year.

POLLUTION

The growth of the water pollution problem has taken on frightening aspects in the past few years.

Today there are about 30,000 industrial and sewage outlets into American rivers, streams and lakes which serve approximately 100 million people.

But wastes of only about 76 million people have been given any treatment.

The Public Health Service estimates that some 4,000 new sewage plants must be built and another 1,700 must be enlarged or modernized to meet the problem.

In only the past few years, water pollution has become more than just a case of wasted water, it has become a menace to the national health, and it is becoming more so each year.

ERRORS

Everybody makes 'em. Even us. On page 14 of the February issue, the "Announcement" of the correspondence course in Co-operation states that this course costs \$5.00. This should read \$50.00.

On page 16, first line in column 3, the figure should be \$800.00—not \$1,800.00.

Sorry!

Meat Packers' Council News Release

A vigorous national farm policy within an overall economic expansion programme to help lift the nation out of the current recession was called for today by Professor D. Ralph Campbell, head of the Department of Agricultural Economics at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario.

Speaking at the 41st Annual Meeting of the Meat Packers Council of Canada, Prof. Campbell said the problems of agriculture are too big for agriculture itself to solve and must be dealt with by the federal government, not on an area basis, but on a nationwide plan.

He urged adoption of a policy that would include eliminating the premium on the Canadian dollar, thereby boosting exports and placing the nation on a more competitive footing.

Prof. Campbell said such a national policy should also be aimed at curing domestic economic ailments by providing assistance to people in low income agricultural areas and skilled training for those younger people who may leave the farms for jobs in industry.

He labelled as disastrous steps proposed in some circles for reduction of Canada's wheat production and replacing it with increased production of livestock and poultry. Canada, he said, sells two-thirds of its wheat and is in a preferred position in that it can produce a better quality wheat cheaper than any other country.

Such a replacement programme, he warned, could lead only to livestock and poultry problems far more serious than wheat surplus problems now confronting the nation.

Duhamel - New Norway Hold Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Duhamel New Norway FUA Local No. 859 was held at the F. Cole home on February 4th with 17 members present.

A. de Roon, New Norway was elected our new president.

First vice-president is V. T. Butler; second vice-president is F. L. Cole; directors are D. A. Johnson, Lloyd A. Hutchinson; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Johnson, H. Williams, H. Fredrickson, Hilda K. Stromberg.

A motion was made by Ralph Tate, seconded by Allan Schilke that this Local go on record as opposed to the selling of grain direct to feed mills. Carried.

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C H E C — LETHBRIDGE

Dial 1090 — 6:45 a.m.

C H F A — EDMONTON

En François

Dial 680 — 12:45 p.m.

"Journal Agricole Lundi a Vendredi incl.
Commentateur — Tharcis Forestier"

February 9 — "If our feed lot operators in Alberta can buy feed grain at less than Wheat Board prices, while the Ontario feeder has to pay full Wheat Board prices, than our feeders have a big advantage over the Ontario feeders. This is to our benefit in the West, but naturally the Ontario feeder is not going to take it lying down. He is going to say to the Federal Government — this is not fair. You let the Western feeder buy cheap grain and make me pay full Wheat Board price, and then you let these Western animals fed on this cheap grain, compete on the eastern market with my animals fed on high priced grain. I want the same privileges as the Western feeder. I want to buy my grain as cheaply as possible, direct from the farmer on the prairies — not at Wheat Board prices."

February 10 — "Whether we like it or not Canada is losing out in trade with Western Europe. Western European countries are determined, it seems, to be as self-sufficient as possible in their own area, and they have gone a long way in this regard. Canada's traditional grain markets over there have been shrinking, and we must turn elsewhere."

February 14 — "One of the most interesting points, of course, is how do Hutterites manage to keep their young people from leaving the colonies? Are they so deeply fond of their families that they won't leave for fear of hurting them? Are they really quite happy, with no desire to leave? Are economic pressures applied to hold them in the colony? Or — and we should take a close look at this one — are they snubbed and made unwelcome by the outside world, and so stay in the colony?"

February 16 — "Farmers will be quite happy to stop asking for Government help — we'll stop tomorrow, provided that all the rest of Canadian business stops asking for protection. Until they do, they leave us no choice. We must be given the same consideration as everyone else."

February 17 — "It appears, that hog producers, are taking some positive steps to get their marketing business organized, and under their own control. Let's not fool ourselves for one minute. There is going to be strong, bitter and well financed opposition. There will be a lot of money spent, and a lot of unfavorable publicity given to this program. It will not be difficult, however for farmers to decide as to who is right and who is wrong. When someone opposes the setting up of a Hog Marketing Board, we need only to ask ourselves—who does he represent? Is he a farmer who makes his living out of raising hogs? And where does he get his support? From other farmers? Or from people and organizations whose business might be hurt by a producer controlled board? We must first of all recognize that our farm organizations are back of the idea. I do not think they have ever led us astray."

YOUR COMMENTATOR BILL HARPER

Co-op Commentary . . .

Focus of the Fortnight

By ERNEST PAGE

SYSTEM OUT OF DATE

"Our modern structure of society . . . competitive. I do not mind competition on the right lines, but if that competition is based entirely on the acquisitive instinct of the individual, well it brings trouble. I have no doubt that particular thesis of an economic or political structure is no longer suited to the world's present condition, apart from the fact that in theory at least, in practice in some places, but in theory everywhere, we have passed out of the age of scarcity into the age of abundance. We have not in India, of course not. But in theory, of course, it may be done. It may take a little time and we have to think entirely different terms, and the business of an acquisitive society as at present, largely is, I think, quite out of date, but where every country sits on the threshold of another country, everybody is so crowded up together in this world today, that unless we develop that completely different mentality, the co-operative mentality, we come to grief, and we come into conflict. That is the basic thing."

The above quotation is from the inaugural address delivered by Pandit Nehru, Prime Minister of India, at the Seminar on Co-operative Leadership in Southeast Asia in New Delhi last November.

The fundamental difference between a co-operative and profit business has rarely been stated more eloquently than in this informal talk by Mr. Nehru.

Competition was inevitable in the ages of scarcity through which mankind has found his way. There never was, and it was assumed there never could be, enough to go around. Through the ages humans developed tribes and clans and societies and unions and companies—and the great nations too, in an endeavour to make certain that the members obtained an adequate share of the existing scarcity. That the unorganized or ill-placed sections of humanity were ignored or pushed aside in pursuit of this questionable endeavour, was a fact often disregarded, if not unnoticed.

The dilemma of the capitalist countries arises from the fact that, as Mr. Nehru points out, the "acquisitive society" is not appropriate in an age of plenty. Why compete viciously for a

**Selected List Of
Agricultural Publications**

NOTE—Single copies of publications are free unless otherwise indicated. PLEASE WRITE TO THE SOURCE INDICATED

"ALL FOR THE ASKING" (Listing of books available from the Open Shelf of the University of Alberta, Extension Library).

Extension Library
University of Alberta
Edmonton, Alberta

* * *

"A comparison of the American Farm Bureau Federation and the Canadian Federation of Agriculture". (Extension Paper Ag. 10) .25c

Agricultural Secretary
Department of Extension
University of Alberta
Edmonton, Alberta

* * *

"Co-operative In Saskatchewan" \$1.00
Co-operative Union of Saskatchewan
Co-op Block
Regina, Saskatchewan

* * *

"Influence Of Depth Of Moist Soil At Seeding Time And Of Seasonal Rainfall On Wheat Yields In South-western Saskatchewan (Publication No. 1090)

Information Division
Canada Department of Agriculture
Ottawa, Ontario

* * *

"How Much Am I Offered?" - Farm Forum Guide, January 30, 1961

* * *

"Inflation — Robber or Benefactor - Farm Forum Guide, February 6, 1961.

Alberta Farm Forum Secretary
10201-104 Street
Edmonton, Alberta

larger and larger portion of this world's good when there can be enough for everyone, and when no one needs more than enough?

It is to the concept of plenty that the co-operative movement must be dedicated. Co-operatives are consistent with an age of plenty. Co-operatives exist primarily to provide a service for people, not for the purpose of providing a relatively small group of owners with means of accumulating comparative wealth. Co-operative principles can be the foundation of the economy long after evolutionary forces have brought an end to the dominating influence of capitalism. We live for the day!

OPEN FORUM

Letters for publication from members and subscribers only in the Open Forum must be brief. Pen names may be used if desired, but name of the sender must accompany the letter. A recent Board of Directors' ruling limits letters to 300 words and those longer cannot be accepted. Readers are asked to observe this change. The F.U.A. does not necessarily endorse or accept any responsibility for opinions expressed under this heading.

Dear Editor:

I found it rather hard to take when our delegate to the FUA Convention told us of the endorsement of the resolution from the floor, commending the Federal Government on its action in delaying the railroad strike for six months. I realize the Government was in a squeeze. It had to go against the recommendation of its own conciliation board and the Union which went along with the conciliation board, also against the railroad's promise to the Union to pay its employees the average wages of the workers in the durable goods industries.

There was another motion presented to the FUA convention to have a labor speaker to present labor's side of the story. It was defeated. Though we may all agree a railroad strike would have been bad at this time, what I did not like was the refusal of the delegates to hear the full story. I believe labor, railroad and government should have been able to present their case so the delegates could come to an unbiased conclusion. The government can now (if it wishes) interpret the commendation wrongly and say, "if the farmers want the railroad unions to be second rate citizens, the farmers should not squawk if they become third, fourth, tenth or even twentieth rate citizens". If the opinions of the grass root members of our union are going to be by-passed, then I say by-pass the delegates too, and give the authority to the Provincial Executive who are better informed, more mature and I hope would be more ethical.

Herbert Haenschke,
R.R. No. 1, Picardville

The Jr. Vice-President Reports

By George Doupe

The month of March is a very important month for the Jr. F.U.A. The debating contest is now well under way and the queen contest is just starting. Thus you can see that our main contests are running concurrently.

Interest in the debating contest seems better this year than last, mainly because interest has been shown in different part of the province, plus the areas that were active in debating last year. You will remember that last year at the district conventions we said that unless there was an increased enthusiasm shown in the debating contest it would have to be discontinued. Something that we would dislike doing when there are so many apparent advantages in such a competition. The Jr. F.U.A. board recognized the seriousness of this situation and made plans to improve the debating contest, which resulted in the increased interest this year, but more important a better ground work has been laid which I am sure will result in a better contest in the years to come. There is one thing that I would like to ask you as individual members and that is if there is a debate being held in your locality, please go to it and find out for yourself how thought-provoking a debate is and how enjoyable a debating contest can be to those in the audience.

I mentioned earlier that the queen contest is just starting. As you know this is the main source of income for the Jr. F.U.A., since this is so we hope that each of you support that candidate in your local. Remember you are competing with your neighboring locals for the distinction of having the Jr. F.U.A. Queen candidate in your district.

If your local feels that it can't sell as many tickets as a local with a higher membership, I would urge you to remember that there are many ways to make the buying of these tickets attractive to your members and to other people. Any local that wishes to get the ticket stubs back have only to let the head office know and the stubs will be returned after they are counted.

The Jr. F.U.A. theme for this year is LEADERSHIP AND CITIZENSHIP THROUGH MAXIMUM PARTICIPATION. Let's make both of these competitions a success by having maximum participation in all phases of both the Queen contest and the Debating contest!

AMISK FUA HI-LITES

Nineteen members and one visitor attended the February meeting of the Amisk Local 702 held in the new home of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Prost.

Mr. Ted Grocock of the Czar UFA petroleum depot was in attendance to discuss the possibility of including the Amisk district in their oil distribution.

Mr. Allan Johnson's rink will represent 702 in the FUA curling bonspiel which will be held sometime in March.

Plans were made to hold a military whist drive in the Amisk Community Hall on Wednesday, March 8 at 8:30 p.m.

The next meeting will be held on Friday, March 10, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Millet Shawley.

Mrs. Prost served a delicious lunch at the conclusion of the meeting.

JR. F.U.A. NEWS

The February meeting of the Royce Jr. F.U.A. Local No. 201 was held at the home of Elory Lundgard, with nine members attending. It was decided that the record player which was to be raffled on February 10th, would be postponed until later because sufficient tickets had not been sold. A hay ride had been planned and if enough people attend, the local will continue having them. After the meeting lunch was served.

There is one other subject that I would like to touch on at this time. One of the main problems that face Jr. directors is the lack of people to contact in their districts. It would be an enormous help to these directors if each F.U.A. and F.W.U.A. local would appoint a committee on Jr. activities. The duties of this committee would be to acquaint themselves with the Jr. F.U.A. program and to let the Jr. members in your local know what we are trying to do. It would be the duty of the Jr. director to supply these committees with information and to meet with them periodically to see what the possibilities were of forming a Jr. local in that area or to find a way that the Jr. members attending F.U.A. or F.W.U.A. meetings could best make use of the Jr. F.U.A. program. I hope that each of your locals find it feasible to implement this suggestion.

One of the basic tenets of the F.U.A. is the retention of the family farm. Since the F.U.A. is a family organization, let's hope that everyone is aware of and interested in all the facets of the F.U.A.

PELICAN FWUA AND FUA BONSPIEL

The Pelican FWUA and FUA held their mixed bonspiel recently.

Eleven rinks played off, with Don Redmond running the draws very capably.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Pickard and Mrs. Lyle Alwood picked out nice prizes for the curlers.

Many good games were played ending with an extra end, or having the last rock make the final decision. Much fun was experienced by all, with many stiff joints and muscles the next day, especially by those who hadn't curled for years.

Thanks are extended to those who, in any way contributed towards the bonspiel.

The winners and their rinks were as follows:

Grand Challenge—1st Frank Tipler, Lyle Alwood, Billy Holland and Inga Bell. 2nd—Paul Belik, Frances Redgren. 3rd—Lena Belik, Edna Szabados, mond, Carolyn Belik and Richard Wal-Richard Tipler and Richard Walgren. 4th—Olaf Ronning, Walter Frost, Patsy Frost and Lizzie Pickard.

Second Event: 1st—Ray Belanger, Annie Ronning, Fred Foxwell and Raymond Tipler. 2nd—Zoli Szabados, Buntty Leskow, Beverly Foxwell and Clifford Frost. 3rd—Cecil Trigg, Pete Bell, Jimmy Newell, Shirley Bell. 4th—Norman Pickard, Faye Tipler, Lars Hagenson and Marilyn Hagenson.

Consolation: 1st — Gray Hill, Pearl Hill, Pat Robinson, Edith Robinson. 2nd —Grace Cornfield, Don Redmond, Marilyn Hagenson, Romeo Belanger. 3rd—Don Cornfield, Allan Warrington, Nick Leskow and Mildred Gibson.

Out of the above personnel, two rinks will challenge for the playoff to be held at a later date, when other locals' rinks will compete for sub-district 6 representation for the district 7 playoffs to be held at Wainwright on March 14th.

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IN MY OPINION

— it's internal and structural

"LET'S FACE IT"

By F. A. NOEL

In a recent year-end questionnaire from the Farmers' Union & Co-operative Development Association the last question was "What are the three most important problems facing the F.U.A.?"

There is no doubt in answering the question many will enumerate various problems of agriculture as the three most important ones facing the Farmers' Union of Alberta. This probably will be borne out when the results of the survey are tabulated. But can we hope to solve the problems of agriculture unless our group first of all represents the majority of those affected? Can we claim representation to that extent? If not then primary consideration how to increase our membership until we do represent the majority of the farmers of this province. This brings out a host of related problems.

One which comes immediately to mind is, how to get people to recognize and accept their responsibility in a democratic society. This one must be faced squarely by the free world if the tide of deterioration in our democratic system is to be allayed.

Another problem related to our lack of numbers in the F.U.A. is the lack of finances. No matter how we wish to look at it, it cannot be passed over lightly. In order to compete with all that attracts the attention of the people nowadays, a vigorous even aggressive plan of public relations is necessary. This cannot be done properly if we are forever cramped for lack of funds.

Many will not accept the fact that public relations is necessary, but maintain that farm organizations are wasting their efforts and funds on public relations, especially as it concern membership campaigns. They claim that services and benefits received directly should sell memberships. They think more in terms of immediate tangible returns. They are not particularly interested in either the vertical or the long range view.

Another question to ponder is: Are we really developing the ideas and opinions of farm people as a group, to a point where such could be repres-

ented as the wishes and views of the whole group, based on informed discussion and compromise necessary to make them the "group views"? After studying the various statements by our leaders printed in the Organized Farmer (January issue) it would seem that no small amount of confusion existed in their minds following the Annual Convention in December.

One example regards the action the convention took on Hog Marketing. This seems to have left some of them absolutely non-plussed. One report stated, "Several things rather surprised me at our convention. One was the defeat of setting up a Hog Marketing Board in Alberta as soon as the other provinces were ready to move in that direction, yet on the other hand the convention instructed the F.U.A. to set up a Hog Committee to accelerate the promotion of a more efficient hog marketing program. It seems to contradict the other. What does it mean?" Similar remarks were made by other writers in reference to the action of the convention.

MORE INFORMATION?

Is it not possible this simply means that a large number of those attending the convention felt a serious need for more information on the subject? It could also mean that many felt the experience of the F.U.A. with the Egg Marketing Board should not be repeated. Many realize that when making decisions which affect more people outside the organization than it would people within, it is always wise to tread carefully. To do otherwise would tend to retard our progress towards increasing our numerical strength. It might again prove to be a case of attempting steps number two and three before we have our equilibrium on the first step. We could just falter and stumble with no forward progress.

DEMOCRATIC ACTION?

What about our annual convention? Are we so sure that its actions reflect exactly the feelings of the majority of the F.U.A. members? Is the democratic process of developing group opinion functioning as it should? Are the delegates well enough informed on all matters brought up to cast an intelligent vote? If an unqualified "yes" was

the answer to each of these questions, then all would be just fine, but even our F.U.A. President seems a bit doubtful as he wrote his year-end report in the Organized Farmer.

Is it physically possible for about 600 delegates in five days to properly process some 150 to 200 resolutions dealing with complex subjects, and dispose of numerous reports and associated business in an informed and democratic manner?

With 600 delegates, the Locals may not be equitably represented. With an average membership per local of 25 to 30, each would be entitled to two delegates. Multiply that by over 900 locals and you find that 600 constitutes less than one-third of the total representation from the Locals.

DELEGATE QUALIFICATIONS?

What about the election of the delegates at the Local? What are the main qualifications for a Local delegate to the convention? He must be able to get away for a week. Too often that is the only qualification required. Other qualifications are needed such as when the Local is not too well fixed financially, the delegate must also be one who can afford to absorb the difference between what it will cost him to attend and what the Local can afford.

In two many instances the delegate is chosen in the following manner: The Local board meets a week or so before convention time. Finding that none of their number are able to attend, the secretary is instructed to get any member that will go. Under these circumstances you often find some who have hardly attended a Local meeting during the previous year or so, and since his wife is going along anyway she is also given credentials. This results in many on the floor of the convention not having the foggiest notion on how to vote, or what it is all about. It would be interesting (or perhaps shocking) to know just what percentage would fall into the above category.

Let's face it, there are a lot of internal and structural problems the F.U.A. could spend some time in solving. They may be more important than we like to admit. This may not be as easy or pleasant as working on agricultural problems, since we might find ourselves stepping on each others' flower-beds at times. But it is imperative that before we go out in the field to do some plowing, cultivating, or seeding we must have the old tractor in good running condition.

WHO DO WE ELECT ???



MR. A. "Do It Yourself"

MR. A. "Do It Yourself"

He's the nervous type—loves action. He's like Hoagy, the gun man in the mystery, "a nervous little fellow who never gives anything to a matter if he could see any action on it." He asks, "How? How should a job be done?" That "how how" makes him the chief Indian. He is seldom wise enough to say "Who? Who can do this job?" Instead, he says, "Do it myself if possible, then it's done right." He's one of the hardest working managers you could meet. But his work is not done right, he is unhappy and discouraged. He feels unappreciated.

MR. B. "Make The Sale"

His motto is, "Get the sale. That's what you're in business for. Sell 'em." For three years, sales have increased, but this year they're about the same. Mr. B., the star salesman, has reached his limit of personal production. He hasn't trained others, in fact he doesn't know how to train. He's such a good salesman that he's flirting with an offer to go with a competing commercial company as district sales manager. "Get the sale," is his life blood.

If we were asked to classify the hundreds of Co-op Managers we've met, we would probably describe five major types. Similar classifications would develop for Board Chairmen.

MR. C. "Please The Board"

He has a pleasing personality, a good talker, a good listeners too. He writes interesting reports. He telephones

board members at home every few days, relays information to them, ask their judgement on a number of small matters; sees that each member attends various meetings and takes part in community affairs. His brother-in-law publishes the local paper and every board member has had his name in it, several times. Board members and their wives like Mr. C.



MR. B. "Make The Sale"

MR. D. "Businessman"

He's quite different from the other three. Ten minutes after meeting him, you know you're talking to a businessman. He shows that revenues have doubled in four years. On the shelf behind his desk are looseleaf books and financial reports. They're not limited to dollar and cents figures and comparative data, they are interpreted into bar graphs and pie charts. Most of the lines are quite regularly going up. He hastens to tell you that the line going



MR. C. "Please The Board"

down is the cost of administration per \$1,000 of sales.

You respect his systematic methods and business judgement. Margins have increased; net assets, including working capital, are adequate; overdue accounts are at a minimum.

Ask him about the board and he replies: "I've got a good board. They stay in their own place; They don't bother me too much. In fact they've approved every recommendation I've made, every budget I've submitted, and raised my salary every year."

Asked about the co-operative point of view of the membership, he says, "It must be all right. They're buying more, and I'm giving them back bigger margins. That's what they want." There's One More Type, Mr. E.



MR. D. "Businessman"



MR. E. "One More Type"

There's One More Type, MR. E.

He has some characteristics in common with the others. He's interested in making sales, like Mr. B. But you seldom see him make the sale. He's working with the department heads, outlining and checking sales plans and results.

He has five year goals, as well as this year's budget. He and his team have even set up a percentage of the total market for each major commodity which they expected to get each year for the next five.

Back of his desk are two looseleaf manuals. One contains financial reports, budgets and work programs for each department for the coming year. The other contains organization charts, position descriptions, and policies.

Each board member has a 2 inch looseleaf leather briefcase, with zipper and handles, and the member's name stamped in gold letters along with the co-op name. In this case the board member keeps his board reports.

When asked how he spends his time, he hesitated, "That's difficult to answer, unless I state it this way, my job is not primarily sales, or finance, or commodities, or members, or board, or employees. My toughest job is maintaining balance between member requirement in terms of commodities and services on the one hand, and employee satisfactions on the other hand, plus savings to patrons, and a good reputation among businesses in our area."

—Co-op Report

WINNERS—

A free Co-operative Brochure has been mailed to the following for being the first in their District to name Henry Young as the "Beauty" which appeared in the January issue of the Organized Farmer.

- Dist. 1—Nick C. Poohkay, Eaglesham.
 Dist. 4—Mrs. Bill Swiderski, Le Goff.
 Dist. 5—B. Urchyshyn, Drayton Valley
 Dist. 6—Mrs. J. Porozni, Willingdon.
 Dist. 7—A. W. Widleke, Sedgewick.
 Dist. 8—Mrs. Robert Shaw, Sedgewick.
 Dist. 13—Mrs. W. H. Nelson, Medicine Hat.

What Tree Am I?

1. What is a double tree?
2. What tree is nearest the sea?
3. Name the languishing tree.
4. What tree will hold things?
5. What tree will keep you warm?
6. The Egyptian plague tree?
7. The tree we offer friends in greeting.
8. The tree found in some churches?
9. The tree used in wet weather?
10. The tree used in kissing.
11. The tree used in a bottle.
12. The fisherman's tree.
13. A tree that belongs to the sea.
14. A tree used to describe pretty girls.
15. An emblem of grief.
16. The Canadian emblem.
17. A tree used by carpenters for securing straight line and by sailors for sounding.
18. A tree worn in Oriental countries.
19. The name of a girl plus the name of a boy.

For answers write:

Farmers' Union and Co-operative Development Association, 9934-106 Street, Edmonton Alta.

A GAME

TEAKETTLE:— A player leaves the room. The remaining group decides on some homonym; that is, a word that sounds like some other word or words, but differs in meaning, such as rain (reign, rein). When the player who was out comes in, each person in the group uses "teakettle" in a sentence in place of the selected word. One may say: "I grabbed the teakettle" (rein). Another: "Did you go through the teakettle?" (rain). Another: "His was a very short teakettle" (reign). The player whose sentence reveals anyone of these words, so that it is guessed, must leave the room for next game. Other examples of words are: raise, rays, raze; polle, poll; tail, tale; bare, bear; rose, rows.

F.U. & C.D.A. Report

A seven page report of F.U. & C.D.A. activities from October, 1960 to the end of January, 1961, has been mailed to officials and delegates of the 10-member organizations. The report was a digest of the Directors' report to the Advisory Committee Meeting, February 6th. The next meeting will receive a review of developments which led to setting up F.U. & C.D.A. along with its experiments and projects for the first two years in preparation for the budget and program for the third year. The Policy Council will meet Friday, May 26, 1961.

The report dealt with 38 activities plus 25 district workshops involving 36 persons on the staff committees involving 36 persons on the staff committees and over — participants. Plans were reported for 6 more workshops, a District Economics Conference, 3 Income Tax Information Days, and a press and Public Relations Seminar, during the final quarter of the second season of F.U. & C.D.A. activities.

The financial statement showed a balance of \$1755 on hand for the year. It is expected to be consumed during the final quarter of activities thus ending with a balanced budget for each year. Some of the activities reported were:

Song Books, Recordings

Is your organization planning a picnic or camping trip this summer? A supply of "Alberta Sings", the popular pocket-size book of songs and music will stimulate good harmony.

The selections include songs familiar to camp and short course programs as well as farm and co-op songs, with folk songs from many lands.

Recording will soon be available to introduce some of the folk songs to those not familiar with the original language.

Co-operative Brochure—

The 56 page brochure is now available and a letter to each member organizations' Board of Directors will finalize arrangements for its distribution. The information on the co-operative and farm organizations serving Alberta provides the answers to many questions put to the busy co-operative officials.

One question to be answered at the next meeting of the Advisory Committee is how to get the 25c booklet into the hands of 19,000 Grade Nine students in Alberta whose studies allow for a brief look at Co-operatives. In the meantime the brochure has been approved by the Curriculum Committee and a sample copy sent to each superintendent of school divisions and counties.

Joint Meeting—

A joint meeting of the F.U.A. Board and F.U. & C.D.A. Advisory Committee was held from 2 p.m. Monday, to 5 p.m. Wednesday, January 9-11, 1961. W. J. Hoppins presented the keynote address. He, along with the Chairman of the Policy Council, Ed Nelson; the Chairman of the meeting, Clare Anderson; A. J. Cormier of the Canadian Citizenship Branch; and Allan DesChamps, Agricultural Secretary, University Extension Department, were the staff committee.

The program developed the structure and need of a farm organization. Then much time was spent on the ideal district with its internal and external resources. The role of F.U. & C.D.A. was studied along with the responsibilities of District Officials. The summary of the conference was made by Ed Nelson. It was printed and distributed by the F.U.A. office.

Meeting with Extension Officials—

The results of the Joint Meeting led to an informal meeting of F.U.A., F.U. & C.D.A. and Department of Agriculture Extension officials. The informal report to the Advisory Committee sparked over an hour of discussion on how

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WORKSHOP SUMMARY

By ED NELSON

(At a recent workshop held by the F.U. & C.D.A. and attended by F.U.A. Board members and Co-op personnel, Ed Nelson was asked to summarize the results of the program. The following is his report on this occasion.)

* * *

No program means the same to all people. I suspect that is mainly the reason for so many failures or near failures in so many of the projects we undertake. I don't think there can ever be any point in us trying to change something that is so definitely in the makeup of all of us. It is, therefore necessary that people charged with certain responsibilities, understand each other as much as possible. That was, of course, the prime purpose in calling this meeting. Whether we have accomplished that purpose or not is something that only each one of you and I can decide, and show, by our actions in the future.

May I pose the problem as I have seen it and try to interpret F.U. & C.D.A. as I saw its purpose.

First—the problem. We had over 900 registered locals in the province. These 900 locals were supposed to represent 70,000 farmers. We propose to represent the grass roots thinking of all the farmers in Alberta. Over the years we have represented them so well that these same farmers have developed co-operative effort for practically every economic need and I doubt if it can be said there is any farmer in Alberta that is not influenced by that fact or that is not a member in one way or another. We represented them so well that, for fifteen years we provided the political atmosphere for this Province.

In spite of all this there were those people who said we did not have the support of the majority of the farmers. They said, "less than thirty per cent were regular members."

I doubt if we would have been so concerned had we believed that we were getting the active participation of all the 30 per cent in the field of policy making. We were accused of following a line of reasoning that was supported

member organizations and others must each clarify its objectives and its participation in education and extension programs for rural Alberta. A committee was set up to give the matter more study and to report to the next meeting.

by a very few of the 30%. The realization that this could be a fact made it imperative that we must halt this trend. It is useless for this organization to pose questions of policy from this office if only 2 or 3 hundred people are going to interpret that policy, and worse still, the same handful from year to year.

The need was obvious. It was not nearly so important to get more members as it was to get those we had, participating to such an extent that we could truly say we were democratically representing the grass-roots thinking. Equally important, we had, in our locals, set up the logical means of keeping the members in better communication with the various co-operatives and the extension services of the government and the University. Because we were not financially able to service the locals well enough, we failed. That was the main reason for calling in the co-operatives to help. This is what Wilf Hoppins outlined to you in his "keynote" address. He outlined to you the thinking of some of the people concerned with initiating the program. He laid out the proposed plan of action. He outlined some of the difficulties farmers were facing, and the desperate need for getting more information to the people. He described the lack of trained young people to undertake community leadership. He also pointed out the need for more informed support for the Co-ops. He stressed the fact that farmers are a lessening factor politically, in terms of numbers, but that their importance as citizen has not lessened.

The question period brought out some of the facts of the situation and indicated some of the areas that need help. Understanding and good public relations was high on the list. It also indicated there was no lack of leadership in the country, it only remained to develop it. T.V. and other distractions along with consolidation of local governments were listed as changes that need understanding and overcoming. It was also pointed out the rural people had become more dependent on commercial leadership and high pressure advertising. There was no challenge to think, and a lack of recognition of individuals. There was a lack of understanding of the very pronounced change from an expanding economy to one of concentrated integration. Because there was less imagination, there was less influence of new thinking and some evidence of stagnation.

If I were to interpret the purpose of F.U. & C.D.A., I would say, its purpose was to directly deal with the very

problems outlined. If it can properly be said that it failed in the very short period it has been in operation, it might be because we have not, as yet, been able to get by those 200 interpreters I referred to in the beginning. It is going to take time to break through to the people and the ways of doing so are not always clear and easy. So, I would say, the purpose of the meeting was to try to find that way.

In order to find common ground to start the discussions it was necessary to get down to the lowest common denominator. It was hoped that by so doing we might, together build a new concept. That is why Allan DesChamps took us right back into the districts. He did an excellent job of breaking down the district from a geographic location to areas, to communities and to people and their needs. I think he helped us to reconstruct the districts together so that we could think about district needs and responsibilities in a common mood and from a common base.

The following morning Sam Cormier undertook to examine the local and to break it down to the common denominator, which of course is again, people. He had some difficulty in getting common agreement on the requirements for a local. This tended to point out the very complexities that we have to deal with and I think begins to show, quite graphically the enormity of the task before us.

In order to get into more specific areas the morning was devoted to a panel discussion designed to try to determine the specific roll of F.U. & C.D.A. While I doubt there ever was complete agreement on the idea of what was represented by the "district team", an effort was made to determine the part F.U. & C.D.A. could play in building a better team. It pointed out the need for a clearer outline of the district and its role. It questioned whether sub-directors were all aware of their purpose. Some directors required more techniques, incentive and initiative. Another, very obvious problem, was shown to be in the area of how the best utilization can be made of field service of various organizations. It is quite obvious that we are just now coming to the place where we are ready to work this out. One difficulty is in clarifying roles of each group, particularly since most people have preconceived ideas and these are difficult to circumvent.

Some of the points dealing with specifics were as follows:

1. A compilation of available services and resources.
2. The F.U.A. from the locals should determine the needs.
3. The advisory committee help the teams in all districts to plan ways and means to deal with these needs.

The group then divided into groups to try to set down their thinking. The committee summarized these reports, brought back the following.

1. Co-ordination and defining of roles at Provincial Level.
2. Co-ordination and defining of roles at District Level.
3. Determine and study district needs.
4. Preference of district needs.
5. Programing.
6. Inventory of resources.
7. Mobilization of resources.
8. Implementing of program.
9. Evaluation.

These points have outline the thinking of the group in a fairly general way. It does indicate that the original outline of the purpose of the F.U. & C.D.A. is not changed.

To plan and administer an education and training program conforming to the policies and with the budget laid down by the policy council.

To prepare a proposed program and budget.

To examine the educational and training programs of each of the member organizations and make suggestions for their co-ordination in the interests of the Association.

Upon request by member organizations to give advice on their educational activities.

Finally in getting down to specifics it again became obvious the local is the important factor in the whole program. It was fairly well established the director of F.U. & C.D.A. should be available to help each district, at the request of each director. This help could be either directly to the local or to help the district team to plan programs. The help does not necessarily require personalized service at any or all times, but should be for the purpose of encouraging local people to use the resources available.

Again the question of trained directors was raised which again, in my mind, will be taken care of better by locals.

One thing is quite obvious to me. In the group we have had together there is an awareness of a problem, but there is a lot of evidence that the people concerned are not anxious to compromise to reach a common objective. However, it can also be said the group represents as fair a cross section of thinking in the province as one could

Farming The Farmer ... A new Angle

By CECIL BELYEA
(In The Rural Co-operator)

Let the buyer beware:

The Ontario Federation of Agriculture is just beginning to receive enquiries concerning a new enterprise in the business world which calls itself the Farmers research Discount Association. While it appears to be a new enterprise, its method of operation is believed to resemble that employed by similar businesses long active in urban centres. Farmers Research Discount Association by its very title would seem to represent an attempt to apply a questionable sales gimmick exclusively to the farming community.

The gimmick, to judge from what little the Better Business Bureau has been able to find out, is to make the most of social pressure and the presumed native avarice of the client. The

hope to get. So, what better place than this room to struggle through these difficulties, and what better chance could we have to come up with some concrete direction.

Unfortunately, I am afraid the indications here have been that most people have expected a miracle. The obvious thing to me is that had we not become bogged down in our efforts in the F.U.A. after 50 years of trying, we would not be here, doing what we are doing now. I think we should be prepared, at this stage of the game to put more than one or two years into effort. The time required will be determined entirely by ourselves and by our attitude toward each other. I have already mentioned compromise and understanding. The time will be determined by the effort we make to understand and the will to make compromise. There is no room for empire building, but our efforts must result in a common empire that serves all people effectively and equitably to this end, the big job of F.U. & C.D.A. with present finances and personnel, will be the role of co-ordinator of all the available resources, with some help in programming.

The influence of this meeting will determine the manner in which the follow-up is carried out. With proper planning, I think local planning meetings can be arranged without breaking down our resources. The ideas introduced here in the last two days can be introduced to our members in an orderly manner.

Better Business Bureau, incidentally, has twice asked the firm information on its operations but without reply.

First, the prospective client receives a business reply card through the mail which purports to ask for help in a "Provincial Survey of Rural Needs". A questionnaire is included which asks the receiver to note those items (ranging from dinnerware to a tractor) which he does or does not possess. The prospect is encouraged to fill in the form by the suggestion that by helping to gather information he will become eligible for four free gifts. These gifts (stated on the card to be "listed below" but, in fact, not listed anywhere on the card) when all distributed to the eager, helpful clients, will have a total value of up to \$25,000. The client, is not "obliged" in any way; whatever that means.

Having dutifully mailed the card within the stipulated 10 days following its receipt, the prospect then awaits the unfolding of the second stage in the procedure—the visit from a representative of FRDA. This person, when he calls, may require the prospect (it says on the card) to answer three questions before he hands over the free gifts. It is interesting to speculate on what areas of human knowledge these questions may cover. It is possible that at least one of them could be extremely difficult, for example a question like: What was the guinea hen population of Tanganyika in 1908?

Assuming that the prospect fails to answer all three questions, a third step, according to information received from the public by the Better Business Bureau, is enacted. A selection of merchandise will be offered at a so-called bargain price of, say \$229.50, as sort of consolation to the disappointed client.

To soften the blow, the challenging opportunity will be presented of helping to dispose of merchandise handled by FRDA to friends and neighbors. In other words, the client is invited to become a paid supplier of names and addresses of acquaintances and relatives, especially newlyweds, who are likely to shape up as suitable prospects for further sales. Of course, for each sale to these other prospects, the original client is promised a rebate. Why, you say, the items purchased for \$229.50 might become free gifts after all: Not very likely.

In all such business deals, remember—(1) "Beware of the Greeks when they come bearing gifts." (2) Read the contract. (3) "No" is the first word we learn as children. We need to remember to use it as adults.

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MSI now have speakers available who will gladly address Locals or Groups of the F.U.A. anywhere in Alberta to discuss the many advantages of group participation. They will advise too, how you can have Plan C for immediate coverage and convert it later to Plan A when your group is formed.

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 MEETING CREEK Korstad, H. M.
 MAYERTHORPE Mayerthorpe Co-op
 MEDICINE HAT Anderson, L.
 MADDEN Miller, Pete
 MORINVILLE Morinville Co-op
 MUNDARE Mundare Co-op
 MANNVILLE McLaughlin, L.
 MARWAYNE Peck, R. N.
 McLENNAN Roy, J. R.
 MAGRATH Sheer, P.
 McLEOD VALLEY West, F. G.

NEW BRIGDEN Homes, Nelson
 NEW NORWAY Morton, J. W.
 NORTH STAR North Star Co-op
 NAMPA Signer, W. J.
 NOBLEFORD Thompson, H. J.
 NANTON Younggreen, Robt.

ONOWAY Carbol, C.
 OKOTOKS Murray, A.
 OLDS McGillivray, C.
 OYEN Schroeder, J.
 OHATON Scheilke, A.

PINCHER CREEK	Watts, F.	SILVER HEIGHTS	Stoltz, C. A.
PONOKA	Auten, F.	ST. PAUL	St. Paul Co-op
PICARDVILLE	Landry, J. U.	THREE HILLS	Bannister, W. F.
PLAMONDON	Maple Leaf Co-op	TOFIELD	Crispin, R.
PROVOST	McCall, C. E.	TILLEY	Fabian, V. F.
PIBROCH	Regehr, Walter	TABOR	Sloane, J.
PARADISE VALLEY	Venner, Geo. M.	THORHILD	Thorhild Co-op
RED WILLOW	Cornellssen, P.	TWO HILLS	Nikiforuk, V.
RYLEY	Manderson; Davidson, John	TROCHU	Park, G. D. M.
RIVERCOURSE	Frickelton, M. J.	THORSBY	Montpetit, L.
RAYMOND	Graham, R. D.	UNITY	Carruthers, G. L.
ROCKYFORD	MacBeth, J. S.	VALLEYVIEW	Froland, W.
RIMBEY	McManus, L. R.	VULCAN	Bender, H.
ROSE LYNN	Orford, R.	VEGREVILLE	Weller; Sanford, S. A.
ROUND HILL	Perka, S.	VIKING	Viking Co-op
RUMSEY	Pierce, T.	VERMILION	Islay, K. L.
RED DEER	Red Deer Co-op	VILNA	Kureluk, Wm.
RANFURLY	Rennie, C. R.	WANHAM	Cottrell, C. D.
ROSALIND	Rau, A.	WESTASKIWIN	Ewart, R. E.
ROCKY MTN. HOUSE	Thompson, Clara	WESTASKIWIN	Ewart, R. E.; Peterson, Ed
REDLAND	Tumoth, L.	WINTERBURN	Hanson, J. H.
STROME	Wisner, Dennis	WARSPITE	Polutranko, J. M.
STETTLER	Tipman; Adams, E. J.	WOKING	Sawers, Jas.
STONY PLAIN	Brancroft, D.	WAINWRIGHT	Smith, S.
SMOKY LAKE	Viteychuk, J.	WILLINGDON	Svekla, N. W.
SPIRIT RIVER	Czaban, A.	WHITE LAW	Trahan, M.
SPIRIT RIVER	Czaban, A.; Scott, W. L.	WARNER	Mack, Wm.
STANDARD	Devost, M. E.	WATTS	Matheson, A. F.
STREAMSTOWN	Dillingham, R.	WINFIELD	Hunter, E.
SEDGEWICK	Falla, A. B.	WARWICK	Kurceba, Nick
STRATHMORE	Flynn, F.	WASKATENAU	Waskatenau Co-op
STAVELY	Harris, G. L.	YOUNGSTOWN	Ferguson, H. J.
SEXSMITH	Rycroft, D. F.		
SANGUDO	Thompson, R. L.		

F.W.U.A. President Reports

by MRS. C. R. BRAITHWAITE

Another Convention of the A.F.A. has become history. I would ordinarily give a report, but since Mrs. Sisson's 1st Vice-President is to report on "A Woman's Viewpoint of the A.F.A. Convention," and Mrs. Gibeau, our 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. Russel Johnston of Helmsdale, our Convenor of Agriculture also attended, there is no need for me to elaborate, except on one thing. There were a number of resolutions on trade that passed unanimously. But again I confess that I was disappointed when no resolution came forth from any Agricultural group suggesting that Canada look into the possibilities of joining or establishing a free trade area with other members of the Commonwealth. Then I read where at Montevideo on February 18th, 1960, a treaty was signed by Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay establishing a free trade area among themselves. The Latin American "Seven" have a population of 144 million people. This is 70% of the total of the 20 Latin American Republics. As a unit the population of this area constitutes a consumer poten-

tial almost as great as that of European Common Market or the United States.

* * *

Canadian Education Week is March 3-11, 1961. Many, many interesting things are happening in the educational fields. At the Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference held last year in Montreal, there developed a "Commonwealth Scholarship plan". One of the problems that loom largest on the horizons of many commonwealth countries is the moving towards independent status and economic development. This calls for technical and technological skills. These countries do not have their own training institutions so Canada's contribution would be to bring these students to Canadian Universities at the rate of 100 to 125 per year. Canada will put about one million dollars into this plan. The objective set for the Commonwealth Scholarship scheme was that perhaps a thousand scholars might in due course be studying under its auspices. The United Kingdom undertook to be responsible for one-half of the total places and Canada for one quarter of the places for study.

Some of our leading educationalists have stated that the trend to earlier marriages have deprived our country of the contributions of brilliant students. Instead their efforts were going into buying homes, raising families and being generally tied down with every

day living and responsibilities in the years when they could make the greatest contributions. Women usually left education fields before their courses were completed.

In the United States a Women's College plan on doing something about this wastage of woman power. Dr. Harry Gideonse, President of the Brooklyn College said after a visit to Russia that "The wide use of woman's abilities in Soviet Russia could well be the determining factor in the common struggle for world survival". He recalled that in the U.S.S.R. in engineering one in every three was a woman! A Women's College, Radcliffe in the U.S.A. is going to invite twenty women who have shown unusual ability in their field, but left their studies for marriage and child raising, to enroll in this institution in September. There will be two groups of students. Some will live right in the College. The largest group will be the women who can attend college only part time. These are the Associate Scholars. Each woman will be given a grant up to three thousand dollars a year. The money they receive may be spent on housekeepers, babysitters or any other kind of help they may need to enable them to attend courses. The resident scholars may get grants extending over as many as five years.

Our big task here in Alberta for the F.W.U.A. is to prepare for the Can-

adian Conference on Education to be held in February, 1962. The Conference has two principal aims, to assure an exchange of ideas and information between the public and those responsible for the direction and encouragement of education at all levels in Canada, and to help create wide public understanding and support among Canadians for the educational development which is essential to meet the needs of our growing nation. Surveys will be made into the fields of:

1. The Aims of Education in a Free Society.
2. The professional Status of Teachers.
3. The development of Student Potential.
4. New Developments in Society.
5. Financing Education.
6. Continuing Education.
7. Research in Education.
8. The Citizen in Education.

We all realize that today's dropouts are tomorrow's unemployed. In a survey made of school children in Canada it was found that only 8% of those who enter grade one complete their high school education. Only 65% get through public school (35 out of 100 leave school without a grade 8 education) 57% enter high school and only 25% complete grade 12. Industry is now requiring grades 12 and 13 with academic or vocational training to operate its machines.

The Board of Education at Rochester, N.Y. provides a three year work study program within the high school. There, non-academic pupils continue their elementary school subjects while learning a trade and being paid on apprenticeship rate. Raising the legal school leaving age, compulsory training in a trade for non-academic students, raising the legal employment age and greater discipline in the home might all add up to a better educated youth for Canada.

F.U.A. LOCAL NEWS

The Acme Local No. 801 held a variety bingo in the Ohaton Hall on January 21st, with the net proceeds going to the Gold Eye Lake Camp Fund. A total of \$28.95 was realized from it.

* * *

Spruce Valley F.U.A. Local No. 330 held their Annual Meeting recently. The following were re-elected to serve for the year—President, Dan Sawalko; Vice-President, Nick Zilinski; and Secretary, John Pretula. Mrs. A. Sawalko was elected reporter.

LADY ABERDEEN SCHOLARSHIP FUND

1. Q. Why should ACWW give Scholarships?

- A. To meet the crying need amongst mature country women and home makers for opportunities for training and for wider international experience, a need especially urgent in the rapidly developing countries. This need has become increasingly evident in the experience of ACWW Member Societies.

1. Q. How will the Scholarships be financed?

- A. By voluntary contributions from member Societies, donations, endowments and legacies from individuals, and we hope also by grants from charitable foundations and other outside bodies. Funds received to date: £1,320 (\$3,696). Up to the first £1,000 (\$2,800) will be spent in getting the first Scholars into the field as soon as practicable but the long term aim is to build up a Capital Fund of at least £10,000 (\$30,000). Thereafter the interest on this Capital Fund will be used to provide at least one major scholarship in each triennial period. ACWW Central Office will do the administrative work involved in the scholarship project as its special contribution.

3. Q. For what type of training will the first Scholarships be given?

- A. (i) A scholarship for a year's training in Practicable Nutrition will be awarded as our contribution to the Freedom From Hunger Campaign. This gives every member of every member Society of ACWW an opportunity to take part in this great campaign to do away with hunger all over the world.
- (ii) A shorter term scholarship for either three or six months' training in adult education, home and country crafts and family welfare and study of work done by one or more sister Societies within ACWW. This will be awarded as a co-operative effort, the Lady Aberdeen Scholarship Fund covering travel costs and out-of-pocket expenses, a member Society or Societies providing tuition and hospitality.

4. Q. Are other types of scholarships envisaged?

- A. Yes, for example:
- (i) To provide an experienced leader for a stated period to give short courses of training to local leaders in a country which has asked for this help;
- (ii) To assist financially, local leaders from villages to attend short courses at a training centre in their own country, or elsewhere, not only in nutrition but in the whole range of community welfare;
- (iii) To finance visits by voluntary leaders to other countries to study rural community development and the part played in such development by voluntary organizations;
- (iv) To finance visits, either individually, or on an exchange basis, of farm women and home makers, so that they can study the work done in other countries by sister Societies of ACWW.

5. Q. Who may apply for a Lady Aberdeen Scholarship?

- A. Women in countries where there are ACWW Societies and who have a thorough knowledge of work with home makers and/or community development at the local group and family level, that is at "the grass roots". Applicants must be sponsored by an ACWW member Society and should be either:—
- (a) technically qualified, having already attained the standard required in the place where they are to study;
- (b) voluntary workers and/or local leaders for a less technical type of scholarship.

6. Q. Where will the Scholars study?

- A. They will study in countries where appropriate training is available and where there is at least one ACWW member Society, whose members will give the Scholar all possible help and a warm friendly welcome. In deciding the most suitable place of study for a Scholar the need for economy in travel costs will be borne in mind.

7. Q. Why is it called the Lady Aberdeen Scholarship?

- A. Because Lady Aberdeen took the first vital step towards the calling together of rural women's organizations. Our ACWW history gives us a picture of this outstanding pioneer. Lady Aberdeen, herself a Scottish country woman, was the wife of a man who had been Viceroy of Ireland and Governor General of Canada, so that she knew a great deal about rural communities. She was a rare character, single-hearted, bound by

Report of the F.W.U.A. Delegation to the Provincial Cabinet

The F.W.U.A. delegation met the Premier of Alberta and Members of the Executive Council on January 23, 1961. Cabinet Ministers present were Premier Manning, Hon. R. D. Jorgenson, Minister of Welfare; Hon. F. Colborn, Minister without Portfolio; Hon. Dr. J. D. Ross, Minister of Health; Hon. A. R. Patrick, Minister of Industry and Development; Hon. E. W. Hinman, Provincial Treasurer; Hon. O. A. Aalborg, Minister of Education; Hon. N. A. Willmore, Minister of Lands and

Forests; Hon. J. Hartley, Minister of Public Works; Hon. A. H. Hooke, Minister of Municipal Affairs; and Hon. Gordon Taylor, Minister of Highways.

F. W. U. A. representatives present were Mrs. C. R. Braithwaite, Mrs. F. A. Sissions, Mrs. L. Gibeau, Mrs. J. Hallum, Mrs. C. E. Jones, Mrs. Russell Johnston and Mrs. F. A. Hicks.

Mrs. Braithwaite read the brief through and as time permitted, all phases were discussed as well as the resolutions printed in the back and others not printed such as Crop Insurance, Careless Driving, Daylight Saving time, Membership Promotion and assistance with the Junior Camp project.

Nuclear Warfare, True Figures regarding Fallout, Stop Nuclear Testing and Disarmament discussed at length but no definite statement given.

Agricultural School in the South—not much hope until enrollment increases at the other schools.

Special Teachers' Certificates, High School Course, Community Colleges and Teacher Status were considered. Mr. Aalborg explained the efforts of the Department and the Vermilion School of Agriculture in the Vermilion area and from returns received it was apparent that students were not too interested. Costs of converting the Fairview School into a Community College is more than the demand merits at present.

Admittance Procedure for Mental Patients discussed and agreed that our system did seem most fair but the F.W.U.A. Directors will investigate the system in Saskatchewan further.

Price of Drugs, Medical Clinic and Expensive Medication considered. There is a Special Drug Fund at present but just how far the Government can or should go is a problem. Considered Free Drugs for O.A.P. impractical.

Agreed that there is a need for a

hostel for women. Metis girls a problem of education.

Sites for the new Auxiliary Hospitals selected (just the general area).

Farmers interested in crop insurance should contact their D.A.—the Department of Agriculture has no indication so far that the farmers in Alberta want this.

Agreed that the John Howard Society is doing an excellent job.

It is not necessary for a person to have legal training to be appointed a magistrate. The Premier certainly did not agree that a Judge in a Family Court should be a lawyer, rather a humanitarian.

Mr. Patrick told the delegation his Department were putting the Acts of particular interest to women into a book form and when they were ready he would contact us.

Discussion on education of Hutterite children quite lengthy. Schools do have the same curriculum and do adhere to it. Raising the age for leaving school should be considered.

A New Farm Program

Agriculture Minister Hamilton painted a glowing picture of the governments proposed Rural Rehabilitation and Development program when he spoke at a recent meeting in Andrew, Alberta.

Mr. Hamilton pointed out that one-third of all farmers in Canada have a gross income of \$1200 a year or less. "Not only is it impossible under present conditions for these farmers to improve their position but the amount of production for which they are responsible adds just enough to total production to create a dragging effect on the farmer who works our better land", he said.

Mr. Hamilton said that the government had hesitated to put the program into effect because of the heavy expenditures involved in assisting farmers during the adjustment period. But he added: "We think that the people of Canada are prepared to support the Government in putting this money into agriculture because it can be shown that not only will it help raise the standard of living of the farmers who make the adjustment, but will also have the effect of increasing the total wealth of the nation.

Mr. Hamilton also indicated the program involved conservation works to improve marginal and sub-marginal areas, decentralization of industry into rural areas and vocational training for farmers moving to other occupations.

THE CATTLE COUNTRY

Up the dusk-enfolded prairie

Footfall soft and sly,

Velvet-cushioned, wild and wary,

Then—the coyote's cry..

Rush of hoofs and roar and rattle,,

Beasts of blood and breed,

Twenty thousand frightened cattle.

Then—the wild stampede.

Pliant lasso circling wider

In the frenzied fright,

Loping horse and cursing rider

Plunging through the night.

Rim of dawn and darkness losing,

Trail of blackened soil;

Perfume of the sagebrush oozing

On the air like oil.

Foothills to the darkness lifting

Brown and blue and green;

Warm Alberta sunshine drifting

Over leagues between.

That's the country of the ranges

Plain and prairie land

And the God who never changes

Holds it in His hand.

E. Pauline Johnson

her birth and upbringing to have a strong sense of purpose and duty and highest standards. Mrs. Watt, President of ACWW, said when Lady Aberdeen died in 1939; "There has been sorrow in the hearts of all country women at the passing of a great woman: Ishbel, Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair, . . . world citizen, an interpreter of the best of humanity in every land, a lover of peace for its own sake . . . For ten years Lady Aberdeen was the Honorary President of the Associated Country Women of the World. We owe our beginnings to her, and our debt has increased with the years. If we have made few mistakes internationally, it is because her wise counsel and unrivalled experience have always been at our disposal, and we have full availed ourselves of her services and advice . . . We can but try to fulfil our destiny as she would have wished, in friendship to all, and in the supreme faith of ultimate good."

Helen Carlton-Smith, Chairman,
Lady Aberdeen Scholarship Committee

Homes For Senior Citizens

The construction of 50 homes for senior citizens, 32 of which have been completed, serving the Province of Alberta and costing \$16,000,000 was part of an anti-recession program initiated by Premier Manning in 1958. As soon as preliminary arrangements can be completed the remainder of homes will be built.

In our local area homes are in operation at Wetaskiwin, Ponoka, Lacombe, and Red Deer. Here senior citizens are cared for at minimum cost, consistent with comfortable living conditions, necessary privacy together with desirable mobility and social contacts. Applications for residence are made to the particular board of directors of the Foundation, in charge of each home. There are no age or residence restrictions, nor is there a means test—but preference is given in cases in greatest need.

The five acre site for the home is purchased and presented to the Minister of Public Welfare by the participating municipalities. The government builds the home, and then turns it over for maintenance and operation to a Foundation, established by Order-in-Council, and on which the municipality has representation.

The Foundation prepares an annual financial statement, a copy of which is submitted to the Minister. The home is subject to inspection by the Minister or his representative. The participating municipality is liable to make good any deficit in proportion to its assessment to that of any other participating municipality. Surpluses may be used or retained by the Foundation with the approval of the Minister.

In the home there are 14 single bedrooms for which a charge of \$65 per month is made, and 18 bedrooms for which a charge of \$60 per month for each occupancy is made.

Each bedroom has bathroom facilities. Bathing facilities are supplied in each bedroom wing.

There are five lounge areas, a handicraft and recreation area, a common dining room furnished with tables, each seating four persons.

A matron is in charge and the staff prepares and serves meals, maintains the common rooms and assists residents in the care of their own bedrooms. The furnishings throughout are modern and conducive to gracious living although there may be opportunity for a project by a local service club or women's auxiliary.

The exterior of the building is furnished in stucco and cedar strip and is in the form of a U-shaped single storey lodge type, with attractive patio in the bay.

There is sufficient space waiting for local initiative to landscape the grounds and afford an opportunity for the present generation to show appreciation of the pioneers of our country.

Newbrook Local

The Newbrook F.U.A. Local 469 held a most successful Workshop in the Newbrook Hall on January 21st with 55 members attending, which consisted of Newbrook, Elbridge and Weasel Creek locals.

The topic under discussion was "Organizational Structure" with a long period open for questions.

Mr. Young and Mrs. Dowhaniuk were the guest speakers of the day. A great many problems were discussed with "Great Achievement".

The F.U.A. Ladies of Newbrook served a delightful dinner and lunch which everyone enjoyed.

CO-OP SUMMER SCHOOL

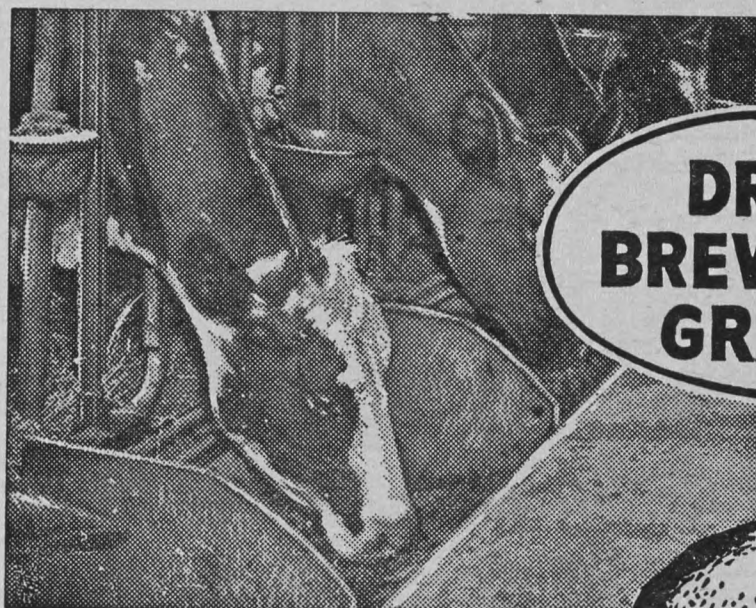
June 30 - July 6, 1961

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Lamont, Alberta

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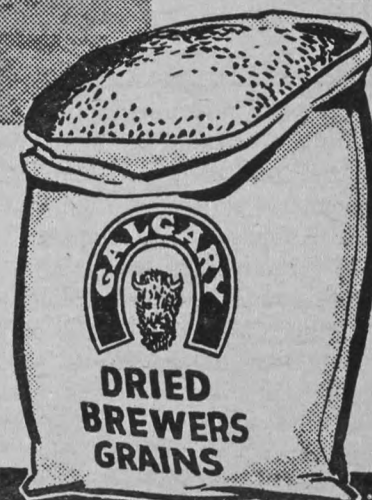


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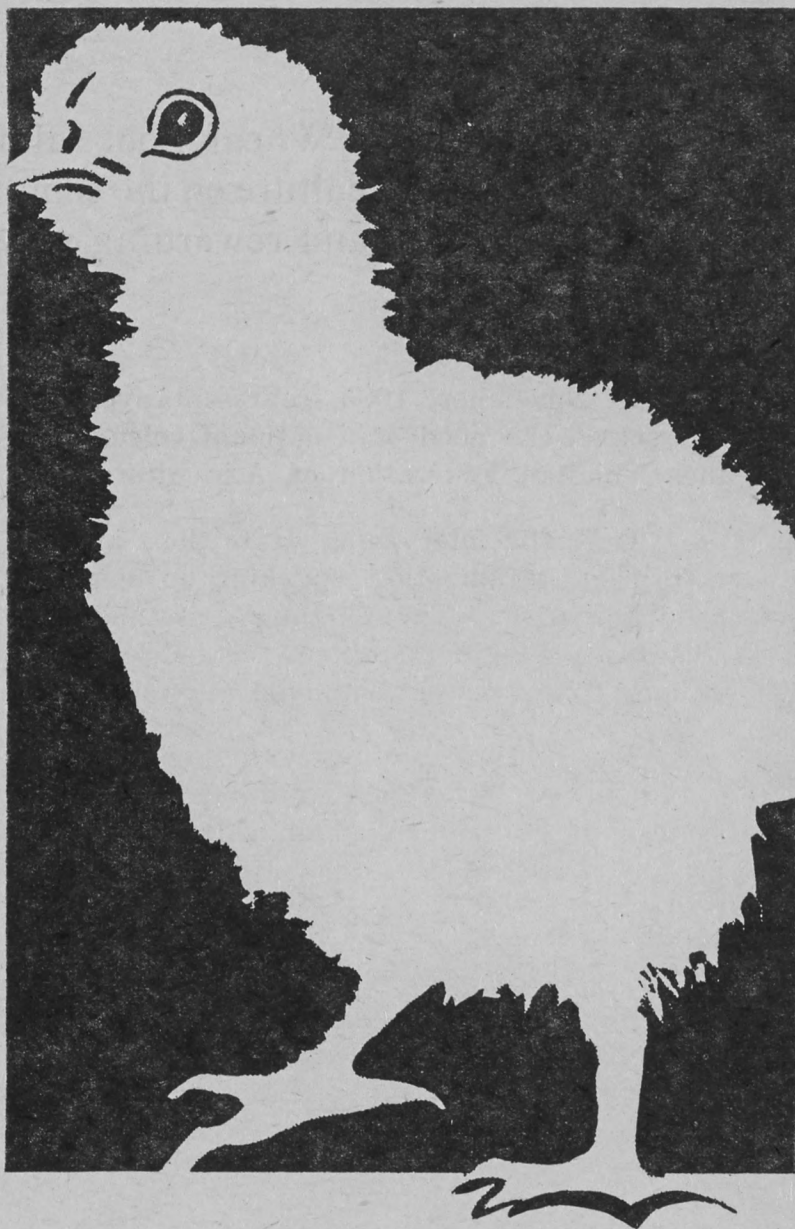
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PARAMOUNT HI-GAIN BROILERS grow faster, put on weight with less feed, live better, and are more uniform, meatier, more marketable. Preferred because of faster growth, they are tenderer and tastier with greater meat to bone ratio. HI-GAIN are first generation chicks ONLY from two of the best and most dependable broiler chicks available. Excellent too for home use—cockerels at maturity are gigantic, and pullets are good layers.

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Again this year, CO-OP HATCHERIES offer you the nationally famous BROWN'S CHINOOK BELT BRONZE turkey poults, because of the recognized outstanding type and quality of this strain. The eye appeal and marketable quality of the finished product is in top demand by turkey growers and retailers. First generation BROWN STRAIN dressed turkeys win against all competition in Canada and the United States.



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BRANCHES AT EDMONTON, SOUTH EDMONTON, CAMROSE, LETHBRIDGE, WILLINGDON, TWO HILLS.

Congratulations to the C.F.A.!

The Alberta Wheat Pool salutes the Canadian Federation of Agriculture on the completion of twenty-five years of faithful and rewarding service to the farm people of Canada.

In November, 1935, representatives of farm organizations from across Canada recognized the need of a national voice for agriculture, met in Toronto and established the Canadian Federation of Agriculture.

Over the intervening years the Canadian Federation of Agriculture has remained a farmers' organization, speaking on behalf of farm people whenever the occasion or need has arisen. Though the C.F.A. has seldom made headlines, the organization has steadfastly fought to protect the interests of farm people and has been successful in gaining many changes in legislation benefitting the farmers of the nation.

The C.F.A., together with the provincial Federations of Agriculture, through their sound and well-reasoned approach to farm problems, have gained the respect and confidence of governments and are consulted regularly on matters of concern to farm people. The Federations of Agriculture have added to the stature of the farming industry.

The Alberta Wheat Pool, with its 50,000 members, is pleased to have been an integral part of the Alberta and Canadian Federations of Agriculture since their inception.

